

no question to-day of the war being ended at a stroke in the enemy's favor. Today, behind the still unknown front, are the organized resources, the iron resolution, the whole leadership of western civilization.

Such more substantial facts of our encouragement than any memories of 1914 are such fundamental facts of the situation as that which has just been so splendidly demonstrated in the success of the United States troops at Cantigny. All accounts of that operation, the most important yet carried out by American arms, show that it was in every respect a model of the type of warfare carefully planned and executed with the highest skill and skill, and the results of it solidly maintained against all counter attack.

Cantigny is situated at a point second to none in importance upon the whole front. Lying west of Montdidier, it is upon the line of the enemy's furthest push in the Amiens battle line. There is no sector upon which he would less willingly suffer a reverse or would more carefully have provided against attack. That this brilliant stroke was the work of American troops, assuredly the most notable thing about it from the point of view of the German command, was not mentioned in their bulletins for home consumption. That was a significant circumstance.

The Americans have begun admirably by displaying in the very center of the situation such a mastery of method, such fine fighting prowess, but the attack, as regards its extent and striking force is a trifle to what the formidable hosts that are now preparing to engage the enemy intend to achieve, and that intention is shared to-day by the vast American nation behind them.

SIX MILE GAIN MADE IN VALLEY OF OURCQ

Enemy, However, Meets With Determined Resistance.

PARIS, June 1.—The Germans to-day continued very great pressure against the western front of the salient south of Soissons. They are also attacking west of the Crise Valley and southward toward Neuilly-St. Front, which is about six miles from the nearest sector of the enemy's lines as it stood at noon yesterday.

It is proposed to call the present action the "Battle for Paris," not the "Battle of Paris."

"If the enemy can average the battle of the Marne and threaten Paris," says one Paris newspaper, "not with invasion, but with an intense, close, continuous bombardment, he believes he will be able to dictate the peace which he deems honorable."

It is held east of Chouy and Neuilly-St. Front. On the right bank of the Marne the enemy has been unable to enter Chateau Thierry, which he holds the eastern suburb. He has widened somewhat his hold on the river, now holding some twenty kilometers east of Chateau Thierry to Verneuil, which is east of Dormans.

The writer concludes by saying it would be rash to affirm that the advance is completely checked or that the present front will become fixed, but says: "To-day shows a marked improvement on the previous five days."

Driven Back by Reserves.

The military situation shows progress for the Allies, says the Temps, because the enemy failed to make gains last night, although he redoubled the violence of his attack.

"The mass of our reserves," it continues, "has begun to take part in the action. Just south of Soissons our counterattacks have driven the enemy back to the Crise River, which flows into the Aisne, and we have retaken the villages of Chaudun and Villeroy. Further south the enemy's line has been pushed back to the Crise River, and his futile efforts to advance through the valley of the Ourcq."

Against the western wing of the battle line from the Crise to Chateau Thierry the strongest German efforts were directed Friday. Between the Oise and Soissons the French held a broad salient between the two pockets made by the German offensive of March 21 and May 27. The plateau forming this salient offered excellent opportunities for mauling troops.

The salient held by the French constitutes a grave danger to the German flank and the enemy is striving to reduce it, but with indifferent success. The ground won in earlier offensive operations serves as the point of departure for the present movement, which is operated from two bases, the Noyon-Montdidier line on the right and the Soissons-Chateau Thierry line on the left.

Many Fresh Troops Engaged.

The enemy is increasing uneasily the number of troops engaged in the battle, says the Associated Press correspondent with the French army. The general idea when the offensive began appears to have been that each enemy division should occupy a front of only 2,000 yards. Since that time the line of battle has been extended, and in order to maintain the density of the attacking army further units have been brought from the rear and thrown into the front.

The time and place of the return blow by the Allies seems to be puzzling the German commanders, who are endeavoring to obtain strong points for their defense. The task of strengthening the retiring divisions of the Allies, where this is necessary, was placed in the hands of the local reserves. It has been carried out exceedingly well under the most difficult circumstances.

The French and British troops facing the German onslaught numbered about one-fifth of the great enemy army, although the Germans have thrown back the Allies they have not been able to create a breach in their lines.

The gradual retirement of the French and British has been executed with considerable skill. The Germans never have been certain where they were likely to meet with strong resistance.

Direction Now Westward.

By pushing on to the northern bank of the Marne the Germans have brought the point of their fanlike movement to a sharp salient. They evidently are anxious to develop the advantage thus gained by pressing westward from Chateau Thierry.

The correspondent watched the enemy's movements in this vicinity, which were plainly visible in the brilliant sunshine. All their efforts tended westward. The Allied artillery is making splendid practice on the German troops.

For the moment the enemy is aiming chiefly at Chateau Thierry and the Ourcq Valley, which has attempting to reach from two directions. His troops are seeking to force their way southward from Fere-en-Tardenois through Oulchy and Neuilly-St. Front. At the same time he is seeking to push from the northward near Soissons in the direction of Villeroy.

The French inflicted terrible losses on the enemy near Soissons.

Allied aviators are coming prominently into action. There were many aerial encounters yesterday. Bombing squadrons dropped explosives on the enemy's troops in movement and on concentration points.

Signs More Encouraging.

The military critics, says a Havas Agency review to-day, still view the situation as serious, but consider the signs increasingly reassuring. The most important development is regarded as the enemy's attempt to advance to the east and push toward Paris, thus it is considered, revealing his strategic intentions unmistakably.

In the first shock of this new rush, it

What the German Drive Means to Paris and the Channel Ports



THE larger map shows the relations of the new German advance to Paris on the southwest and Amiens, as the gateway to the Channel ports, on the west. It illustrates also the purpose of the Germans in their present drive southwestward and the advantage they would acquire if they should succeed in linking their newly gained in the Aisne sector with the ground they already held on the Somme and further to the north on the Lys. The smaller inset map shows the changes in position during the day on the western side of the new Marne salient.

Germans are not making any special effort to cross the Marne; such attempts as were made by small forces and were easily repulsed by the French. They

seem to have shifted the weight of their attack to the section between Soissons and Chateau Thierry, but they met a powerful resistance there, as this move apparently had been anticipated by Gen. Foch, and although they suffered terrific losses, their gains were practically nothing. The French, on the other hand, recaptured the villages of Chaudun and Villeroy, south of Soissons, and stopped the Germans at Chouy and Neuilly, a little further south on the same line.

Sharp fighting is in progress on the whole line from the Marne to Rheims, but there is little change in position in this sector. The situation at Rheims is unchanged, the British still holding the city and the forts to the north and west.

reached the heights of Neuilly and north of Chateau Thierry. Between Chateau Thierry and the east of Dormans we have reached the Marne.

From the Marne to west of Rheims we fought our way toward the Verneuil-Bazancourt-Champigny line. Yesterday's fighting again resulted in the bringing in of several thousand prisoners and rich booty. In the last two days we have shot down thirty-six enemy airplanes.

The artillery battle revived frequently. Local attacks by the enemy south of Ypres failed.

FRONT (NIGHT)—The day was marked by a series of powerful attacks by the Germans along the whole front comprised between the Oise and the Marne. Our troops, after alternate advances and withdrawals, have given no ground except before forces superior in number, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

Between the Oise and the Aisne we marked our positions to the north of Chateau Thierry and the east of Dormans on the heights west of Audincourt as far as Fontenoy.

All the enemy attempts west and south of Soissons, as far as north of Villeroy, were in vain.

Further to the south the battle has taken on a character of particular violence on both sides of the Ourcq. The enemy is master of Chouy and Neuilly-St. Front.

Our troops are maintaining the battle on the line of Villeroy-Nielon, Faurroy, Prie, Montiers and Etrépilly. We hold Chateau Thierry.

On the north bank of the Marne there is no change. On our right, in the region of the road between Dormans and Rheims, we have maintained our positions, notably north of Villeroy-Tardenois, despite the continuous pressure of the enemy.

The situation remains the same north and northwest of Rheims. South-east of that town a violent enemy attack, supported by tanks, drove us momentarily from Fort Pompele on the railroad, but an immediate counter attack by our troops regained the fort and reestablished our positions entirely. We took more than 200 prisoners and four tanks.

On May 31 aerial fighting continued along the battle front. Our airmen attacked with their usual dash enemy airplanes, twenty-three of which were brought down and fourteen gravely damaged. Enemy captive balloons were harassed without respite, being forced frequently to make a landing. Their observation work has been considerably interfered with and six of them were destroyed.

Our observers have never ceased to mark out the enemy lines and to send information to the commanders concerning enemy movements. They have carried out reconnaissance day and night as far as Vervins, Guise, Le Cateau and Hirson.

Finally in the entire battle zone our escadrilles have employed their ma-

chine guns against German troops on the march, inflicting serious losses.

FRENCH (DAY)—The pressure of

the Germans continued late yesterday and through the night with renewed violence on the front between Soissons and Chateau Thierry.

In the region of Soissons and on the line of Chaudun-Villeroy, the French, making counter attacks with indefatigable energy, pushed back masses of enemy troops, winning ground everywhere and taking several hundred prisoners.

South of Soissons the Germans were thrown back on the Crise River. Chaudun was taken and lost several times, and remained in the hands of the French after desperate fighting.

The battle was violent also in the region of Chouy and Neuilly (in the center of the western side of the salient). The French broke up German attacks and maintained their lines immediately to the east of these localities.

Along the northern bank of the Marne the Germans pushed advanced bodies from the north and east borders of Chateau Thierry as far as Verneuil.

On the French right there was sharp fighting on the road between Dormans and Rheims (the eastern side of the salient). There was no change north-west and north of Rheims.

BRITISH (NIGHT)—In the course of the fighting in the neighborhood of Aveluy Wood reported this morning our troops advanced their line by successful local attacks and captured more than thirty prisoners.

On the remainder of the British front there is nothing to report beyond the usual artillery activity on both sides.

The number of German prisoners captured by us during the month of May is 1,155, including 25 officers.

BRITISH (DAY)—A hostile raid was repulsed last night east of Villeroy-Bretonneux. Local fighting has taken place to our advantage at Aveluy Wood. A number of German prisoners have been taken by our troops in these encounters.

The hostile artillery developed considerable activity early this morning in the Villeroy-Bretonneux and Hebuterne sectors, and has been active during the night south and west of Lens and in the neighborhood of Givency.

GERMAN VIEW OF DRIVE

Difficulties in Transportation Now Being Encountered.

AMSTERDAM, June 1.—The Nord deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says that it is increasingly apparent that the Crown Prince's advance is not a new attack but a systematic continuation of the previous offensive. Continuing it says that thanks to communications in the region south of Chauny, which were obtained in April, the new region of already existing battle lines is growing, together with the big wedge driven toward Amiens.

"There are tremendous tactical and strategic developments going on that positions now won," the article says in conclusion. "Meanwhile, now as before, Gen. Foch's army stands in the region north of Amiens. There the Germans are certainly a revival of our offensive."

The military correspondent of the Hamburger Nachrichten points out that the developments will be influenced mainly by two factors. Firstly, he says, the increased effort of the French reserves must be reckoned on because Gen. Foch is in a position to bring up even remote troops, and secondly that there are local difficulties, including the entire lack of main roads and railway connections between the new positions won by the Germans and the old positions held by the French.

The enemy airplane referred to as brought down in the communiqué of May 31 was an Albatross biplane, shot down at 1,500 meters by Lieut. Douglas Campbell in the region of Toul. Both pilot and observer were killed.

In the Woëvre in the early morning of May 31 a raid on the German lines was carried out by volunteers and technical detachments. The raiding party blew up thirty-two dugouts and a bridge, killed and wounded more than twenty of the enemy and brought back a captured machine gun.

Captured Officer in Detroit Was.

DETROIT, June 1.—Lieut. Wilfred C. Casgrain is the son of Charles W. Casgrain, an attorney of this city. He is 21 years old and enlisted in the aviation service in May, 1917.

A Split of White Rock and a dash of lemon quenches the most irritating thirst

stances prisoners have been left in the British lines, and none have been taken away. Some prisoners taken recently indicate that the recent reliefs opposite the British front have brought poor troops into the line in place of exhausted ones. It is not easy to believe, however, that this practice of widespread or that it means an indefinite continuance of the present lull. The new railways and roads which the enemy is steadily improving enable him to concentrate assaulting troops rapidly.

The activity maintained opposite the main British forces during the thrust toward Paris includes the systematic bombardment of communications along the rear of the British line. Long-range guns are very busy night and day.

GIVE UP ATTEMPTS TO OUST AMERICANS

Germans Lose Another Plane, Pershing Also Reports.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—After several repulses the Germans apparently have abandoned, temporarily at least, their efforts to retake the ground captured by the Americans at Cantigny.

Gen. Pershing's communiqué for to-day, issued to-night at the War Department, said the day was quiet at all points occupied by our troops. Our aviators shot down a hostile machine.

The War Department to-day gave out yesterday's communiqué. It follows:

Section II.—The fact is now established that at least four distinct counter attacks on our new positions near Cantigny were made before noon May 30.

The enemy airplane referred to as brought down in the communiqué of May 31 was an Albatross biplane, shot down at 1,500 meters by Lieut. Douglas Campbell in the region of Toul. Both pilot and observer were killed.

In the Woëvre in the early morning of May 31 a raid on the German lines was carried out by volunteers and technical detachments. The raiding party blew up thirty-two dugouts and a bridge, killed and wounded more than twenty of the enemy and brought back a captured machine gun.

Campbell Is First Ace.

To Lieut. Douglas Campbell of California goes the honor of being the first "ace" in the American Flying Corps. It was Lieut. Campbell who shot down the German biplane near Pont-a-Mousson yesterday. It was his fifth victory to be confirmed officially.

Lieut. Campbell downed his first German airplane on April 15 inside the American lines. For this achievement he was decorated with the French War Cross.

His second enemy airplane was brought down on May 21 and his third and fourth victories were achieved in the ten days up to Friday.

It is probable that another ace will be

U. S. AVIATOR DOWNS ANOTHER FOE IN AIR

German Near St. Mihiel Sent Crashing to Ground After Fight.

MORE WOEVRE COMBATS

Lieut. Campbell Now an "Ace" With Rickenbacher Also Probably Qualified.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 1.—Another German airplane was brought down this morning by an American pilot in an air battle, crashing near St. Mihiel in the sector northwest of Toul, according to unofficial information.

This fight was one of a series of aerial combats that occurred this morning. The enemy machine began falling after the American had poured a stream of bullets into the opposing plane.

Aside from aerial activity in the Toul sector, the reports from the various fronts in which Americans are stationed indicate that there have been no unusual events in the last twenty-four hours. The enemy's activity around Lunéville and Toul has been far below normal.

In the air American pursuit pilots engaged in several combats. One American report that he had shot down a German plane, but as this occurred a considerable distance inside the German lines confirmation could not be obtained.

Exploits Are Described.

Our reconnaissance planes accomplished numerous successful missions under the protection of pursuit machines. One suddenly swooped down from the clouds and fired 140 rounds into enemy communicating trenches filled with men. The Germans returned a hot fire, but the plane got back to its own lines with a number of bullet holes in it.

Another reconnaissance plane flew over the German trenches at a height of 200 meters for observation purposes. It was the target for a heavy fire, but returned safely, its mission having been accomplished.

Two German airplanes, in addition to the two previously reported, fell victims to American pilots in Thursday's air fighting on the front northwest of Toul, according to reports from aerial observers for the artillery. These observers say that the machine with which Lieut. James A. Melsner of Brooklyn came into collision on that day, tearing the wing of the American airplane, fell to the ground after the collision. They also report that the machine which Lieut. Edward Rickenbacher, the former automobile racer, attacked as the German attempt was pursuing a mission in his damaged machine, also fell after Rickenbacher had made a long dive after it.

Campbell Is First Ace.

To Lieut. Douglas Campbell of California goes the honor of being the first "ace" in the American Flying Corps. It was Lieut. Campbell who shot down the German biplane near Pont-a-Mousson yesterday. It was his fifth victory to be confirmed officially.

Lieut. Campbell downed his first German airplane on April 15 inside the American lines. For this achievement he was decorated with the French War Cross.

His second enemy airplane was brought down on May 21 and his third and fourth victories were achieved in the ten days up to Friday.

It is probable that another ace will be

announced shortly and the aviator to win the honor probably will be Lieut. Rickenbacher. Official confirmation of the victory reported gained by Rickenbacher Thursday will bring his string of victories to the coveted five.

With a number of other pilots Lieut. Campbell was out early yesterday. They were acting as patrols and as protection for an American observation machine returning with British bombing airplanes.

Fought for Twenty Minutes.

Some distance away Lieut. Campbell saw a German airplane at a height of 4,500 meters. He sped toward it, and when he got near the German the enemy biplane began to dart in and out, firing bursts from his machine gun. The German did his best to get a shot home, but Campbell kept circling and darting at high speed. The battle continued for twenty minutes before the enemy observed abandoned his gun. Campbell saw that the German's ammunition was exhausted and he closed in on him.

Lieut. Campbell tried to signal the German to surrender and descend on French soil, but the latter apparently decided to take a chance on getting home. The American got on the tail of the German, forcing him downward, but at the time the enemy was getting nearer home. Lieut. Campbell again signaled without success, and then when the chance came of permitting the German to escape or shooting him down he cut loose with his gun and poured a deadly stream of incendiary bullets into the German machine, which crashed to the earth inside our lines.

Our first all-American ace said: "I did not like the idea of shooting him down when he was not fighting, but I could not let him get away."

The American aviator made prisoner Thursday by the Germans was Lieut. Wilfred C. Casgrain of Detroit.

GERMANS BRUTAL TO U. S. PRISONERS

Russian Carries Message From West Prussian Camp.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Friday, May 31 (delayed).—A Russian prisoner who recently was returned from Germany has made a statement at Moscow, which is now available here, to the effect that he saw American prisoners of war in a camp at Tuche, West Prussia, and that they asked him to let it be known that they were being treated brutally. The prisoners said they were hungry and penniless.

When the Americans arrived at the camp, according to this account, the Germans removed all their clothes. They were particularly anxious to have the Americans' shoes. They told the prisoners they should not wear expensive clothing and shoes while working and that their property would be taken care of until their return to America. The Russian said, however, that every one knows what that means.

A Russian was not sure whether he was a Swiss or a Spaniard visited the camp. Complaint was made to him by the Americans, and their clothes were returned, but as the Consul seldom visited the camp the Germans had opportunity to practice many injustices.

The Russian said that eight Americans who were captured several months ago reached the camp at midday, and being very hungry, asked for bread. They were told bread was distributed only in the morning. They were placed in a hut with Russians, after being forced to stand in a square where Germans were allowed to insult them.

The huts in which the Americans are living, the Russian said, are damp, cold and unfit for habitation. Some of the Americans became ill. Two of them who were in a hospital had an opportunity to talk with the Russian, and it was through them that he obtained the information on which his statement is based.

Important Notice To all Telephone Users

ON June 3rd, we will be obliged to discontinue answering requests for the "time of day."

In New York City alone, 250,000 of such requests are made daily. The answering of these calls requires the operators' services and the use of the equipment.

We have gladly furnished this special service in normal times. War conditions, however, have greatly increased the demands for necessary service, which makes it imperative that telephone facilities be conserved in every possible way.

The present supply of transportation, labor, raw material and equipment is only sufficient to meet the demands of the Government and of industries either directly or indirectly connected with the prosecution of the War. It is therefore becoming more and more necessary to reduce non-essential services of every kind.

The telephone service is necessarily affected by this general condition and its less essential uses must also be restricted.

We are sure our patrons will realize the importance of cooperating with us in this respect.

Beginning June 3rd Please Do Not Ask the Operator for the Time of Day



NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

A Saving Nation is a Winning Nation. Buy War Savings Stamps and Help Win the War.

FRANKLIN SIMON Announces a Special Importation of Men's Japanese Cotton Crepe BATH ROBES including Sandals to match \$285

Same Price and Quality as before the War!

For bath or beach, and just what you want for a shower at the golf club.

In plain colors and fantastic stripes; collar, cuffs and pockets in contrasting shades.

Characteristic Franklin Simon values Men's Furnishings Shop—4 West 38th Street Separate Shop on Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co. FIFTH AVENUE